

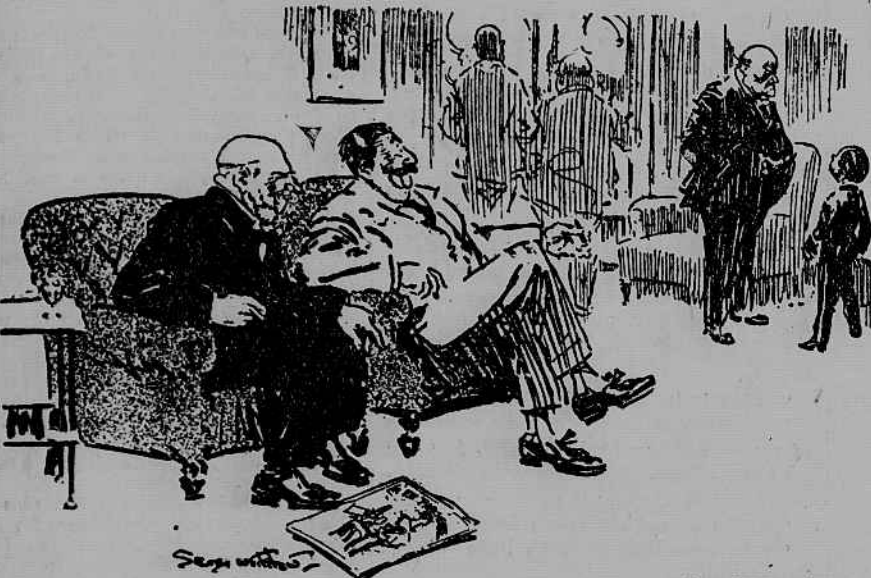
# War Abroad, War at Home, Britain Still Laughs at 'Comics'

A big inducement



Dramatic Agent: "Yes, old man, the part is pretty rotten and the money's poor—but you get food in the banquet scene without a coupon."  
—London Opinion

A good reason



"The Lord knows how the fellow made his fortune."  
"Ah! No wonder he always looks so worried!"  
—The Passing Show

When there's no one left to wait on us



Vast changes in the social fabric have already been brought about by war-time restrictions and the diversion of labor from "unessential" occupations. In prophetic mood, G. M. Payne depicts some of the results likely to follow the increasing stringency of the state's demands upon our man and woman power.

—Sunday Pictorial, London

Shaving against odds



Barber: "Oh yes, sir, but I could get ahead better if you was to keep that there chewing gum either on one side or the other of your face."  
American Soldier: "Say, have you ever shaved before?"  
—London Opinion

The new times



Voice from above: "Is that you, Edward? You're very late, aren't you?"  
Mr. Henpeck: "It's only half past nine, my dear."  
Voice from above: "How dare you come home in the middle of the night like this!"  
—London Opinion

## "The Crime," "The Great Crime"—Germany's Guilt Piles Up and Up

WHEN a certain German writer, who still remains anonymous, brought out a book written in the months of December, 1914, and January, 1915, and called "J'accuse," a real sensation was precipitated. This remarkable work made a startling, circumstantial case against Germany.

As the writer himself pointed out, "the sensation which it caused, the applause which it evoked, were due, not to its merits as a literary work nor to its qualities as an inquiry into historical events, but to the fact that the author was a German, the first and the only one who had dared to struggle against the stream of falsehood which had inundated the whole of Germany since August 1, 1914; the only one who had dared to arouse the German people from the lethargic slumber into which they had been criminally plunged by the skill of their hypnotizers; the only one who had dared to hurl in the face of the rulers and leaders of Germany the accusation: 'The war which you present to your people as a war of defence, you yourselves have willed, prepared and brought to pass.'"

### And the War Went Right On

The book came out, made its sensation, and the war continued. Continued, despite the fact that "the whole world hoped and expected that the alarm cry of the accuser would be attended by success"—that is, that, with the truth "documentarily proven" the German people would govern their actions accordingly. "The revolution in Germany—so it was hoped—would be the first step in preparing the way to an enduring peace." But all this was naturally looked upon as a grave danger by the "rulers and leaders" of Germany, "the guilty authors of the war." They set to work at once, with the customary efficiency, to both suppress the dangerous writing and to render harmless its message. "Professors in close touch with the government were employed to brand the accuser as a 'slanderer.' The reptile crew have been hounded against him to tax him with corruption and treachery." And yet, despite all Teutonic efforts, the word of this accuser "has remained unimpugned; all the violent assaults have been powerless to loosen a single stone in the securely founded structure of impeachment."

All this is brought out in the introductory chapter of a sequel to "J'accuse" by the same anonymous writer, called "The Crime," and now being brought out by the George H. Doran Company. The first of two volumes has been published, the translation having been entrusted to Alexander Gray.

strikingly launched in the former book. The dedication is interesting:

"This book was written as a memorial to the countless dead and as a mark of their murderers' infamy. May it be a token to their sons, their brothers and their fathers, a beacon revealing to them the pathway from the darkness of night to the illumined temple of stern justice."

### Getting at the Essentials

Direct and vital subjects alone are discussed. For example, here are some of the chapter headings: "Grey's Proposal for a Conference," "The Anglo-Russian-French Conspiracy," "Grey's Conversation with Lichnowsky on August 1, 1914," "The Austrian Ultimatum and the Serbian Answer," "Russia the 'Incendiary'?" "The Question of Mobilization," "Is Russia to Blame for the War?" "Belgium's Conspiracy with England," "France's Peace Efforts," etc.

The work is effective because it is so scrupulously documentary. It is full of credits to blue books, white books and yellow books. There is no guesswork. It is first of all a frank compilation of facts. The conspicuous absence of what is commonly called "writing" renders the occasional intrusion of generalities or large, observations doubly welcome. That these indulgences are occasional will be seen at once by any one who will pick up the volume at hand and run rapidly through its pages.

An interesting instance of the more relaxed and synthetic treatment of the thesis appears under a sub-heading, "Royal Visits" in the chapter on "Belgium's Conspiracy." For his part, he says, he does not attach much importance to the mere interchange of courtesies between monarchs. Actually—"so far as the seal of the nations is concerned, it is entirely a matter of indifference whether their kings embrace and kiss each other, whether they speak the language of familiar friendship and display to each other their uniforms and regiments."

"So it is with princely travellers on their visits of courtesy, when they speak exuberantly of peace and the happiness of their peoples, of friendship between the nations and between the royal households, attired in each other's uniforms, and fatal on their return home suicidal and fatal policy which incites against each other the guiltless nations, who are unconcerned and uninterested in the ambitious plans of their governors, and which finally through seas of blood and misery urges them all to destruction."

"The kings dress and undress. The cousin of yesterday will again be the cousin

of to-morrow. The European Congress will 'dance' as the Congress of Vienna did. The millions of dead and mutilated, the incalculable wealth that has been destroyed, the intolerable burdens which will press on the nations for generations—these considerations will not for a moment restrain our governors in the intoxication of their heroism. Deafened by the jubilation of their blinded peoples, they will bind the laurel wreath about their foreheads; they will stretch out their hands in reconciliation to their opponents; they will fall into each other's arms and will again begin the old game. They will dress and undress; they will visit each other; at the festive board they will speak of peace and friendship among the nations and will again intrigue and arm against each other and fight, and all for the petty increase of power which the one hopes to gain at the cost of the other."

That is the picture. And, although the present book was written some time

before America's participation, the writer, one seems to read between the lines, might be easily imagined as going on to say, addressing Americans directly: "This is the sort of game you people have set out to break up—for all time."

What a farce!

"Royal visits! Dust in the eyes of the people. Kisses and embraces! Judas kisses with the dagger drawn behind the other's back!"

And the indictment piles up:

"What is the meaning of this slaughter and this carnage? This question will, we hope, resound with increasingly menacing tones from the depths of the people until it reaches the guilty, the more the conviction of their guilt is borne home to the masses of the nation."

"After what interest, the people has this struggle been let loose? Will the German peasant, the man of business, the manu-

facturer, the artisan, the doctor, the lawyer, the artist, the man of learning—will any of them be more wealthy or happy if their great country becomes even greater, if the strength of their state becomes even stronger, if the glory of their kings becomes even more glorious? Will there be added to a single one of these many millions so much as an atom of happiness, of wellbeing, of content, if their country is increased by some thousand square miles and their population by some millions? . . . For my part, I would rather be a citizen of the principality of Liechtenstein and end my days in Vaduz than be a subject of the Kingdom of Prussia under the dominion of the Hohenzollerns."

And he adds:

"To all who are given the power of vision the lesson of this war will and must be this: That the finger of history points in another direction to higher and more remote ends. It points to the cohesion between small and great nations in an inter-

"The nation honors and thanks its industrious shipbuilders."

"The New York Times" commented: "The launching of the Tuckahoe twenty-seven days after the laying of her keel was such a remarkable achievement that the Clyde may come to be known, without disparagement, as the British Delaware, for the output of the shipyards of our American navy is going to astonish the world in the next two or three years. The Tuckahoe is both a pattern and a precedent, but not long will she hold the record."

"The Chicago Tribune" hailed the event as a victory over time and the Kaiser:

"If ships can be floated within this record time of construction the U-boat is licked, and the Germans say that if the U-boat is licked they are licked. The bridge to Europe is built and the road by which America's developed strength can be poured into the places where it is needed is ready to carry its load."

"The Providence Journal" called upon men, women and children to do their part in proving that democracy is capable of a military efficiency equal to that of autocracy:

"The workers in all our shipyards, in our munition plants, in every mill and shop, on our farms, everywhere from one end of the country to the other, must realize their close kinship in this great crisis. They must work shoulder to shoulder for the common cause. They are soldiers as truly as the men in the trenches. Modern war is a matter of business and technique. It involves all of us. Nations are arrayed against nations in a sense that was not true in former times."

"The New York Globe" said:

"A great ship in less than a month! Send the news to the Kaiser. Bear it to our faithful allies who in the red riot of battle are holding back those who would overwhelm freedom and send the world reeling back to barbarism. Transmit it to our own boys in the trenches to assure them that the homeland is mindful of its duty to them."

national community where to each nation there will be accorded its own rights and its own place in an assured order resting on law which will exclude any enrichment of one at the cost of another; it points to a peaceful life together of all nations in trade and commerce, in art and learning, in wellbeing and culture."

There is another book, with a very similar title, "The Great Crime and Its Moral," published by the same house. It is by J. Selden Willmore, and, like the work just under comment and quotation, it frames a terrific indictment against Germany. In his preface this writer says:

"We have indeed been at great pains throughout to present the facts in as convincing a form as possible; but in some cases we have not been able to describe them in all their horror, because had we done so we should have produced a work unfit for general reading and so defeated the object we have in view, which is to give an opportunity to every man, woman and child who has any understanding whatever to realize, once and for all, the character of the people who have made war on the world, the motives by which they were actuated in so doing, the appalling nature of the catastrophe which would follow upon the success of their scheme—of their plot against humanity—and the danger of making peace with them before their power of evil is broken."

"For, incredible as it must seem to most of us, there are still people who allow themselves to be persuaded that Germany was provoked; that she invaded Belgium in self-defence; that she had no just for world domination; that the atrocities have been exaggerated; that it will be wise to make peace with her at the earliest moment."

### They Failed to See the New Order

As for the scheme of the Hohenzollern dynasty, it is painted a colossal blunder.

"They have mistaken the times. En-grossed in the contemplation of their war machinery they have failed to see that in the present stage of the evolution of mankind a new order prevails; that, in fact, Right is Might. The moral forces, the feeling ever present, though at times dormant in the human mind, that good must prevail over evil and justice over tyranny; that the weak have equal rights with the strong are more potent to-day than all the hosts of Germany, and they will be her undoing."

It is, he believes, a determination such as this which has now brought "the great peace-loving people of America" to accept—in President Wilson's words—"the gage of battle with this natural foe of liberty, and which animates the ten million of her youth who have answered the call to arms."

As for the horrors mentioned by the writer in his introductory chapter, and which, he said, were too extreme to be set down, many of them, in a book designed for a general public, a very terrible assortment appears in a chapter discussing "How Germany Wages War." This is followed by a no less remarkable chapter containing "the testimony of German soldiers and other evidence."

The following paragraph, which opens a chapter on "Methods of Persuasion," is of special interest just now, with the fate of Holland grimly balancing in the scales of war:

"By the perpetration of these abominable atrocities the Germans not only hope to wreak their vengeance on those who have dared to oppose their invading armies, but to give the neutral states to understand that the same fate is reserved for them should they throw in their lot with the enemies of the Central Powers. At the same time, they are employing all dishonorable means in order to bring these neutral states over to their own cause."

Hypothetically granting that the Germans are going to win the war, the writer asks:

"And when they have conquered the world, how will they use their victory? What will happen is too appalling to contemplate. Having stopped at nothing during the war, will they stop at anything when it is over? All nations are to be moulded after themselves—Deutschum, German thought, German methods and German manners pervading everywhere. And in Germany, as Fernau, himself a German, says: 'Individual opinions no longer exist, but only opinions that have found official sanction. Journalists and newspapers standing to attention! Field-gray sentiments and field-gray science! Iron words and iron money! The whole nation one mass of bronze, in which no golden streak of individual character is allowed to glimmer.' ("Gerade weil ich Deutscher bin." English translation: "Because I am a German.")

And continuing under the above specified hypothesis:

"Citizens will be of no account. Militarism will be rampant in its worst form. The lack of good faith on the part of our neighbors and our open frontiers will forever compel us to remain a great military state. Neither Belgium nor England nor democratic France is a military state; hence the gulf which separates our ideals and our culture from theirs, and that gulf truly appears unbridgeable. We cannot afford the luxury of the catchword 'liberty.' (Quoted from the same work.)

In a chapter headed "The Germans as They See Themselves and as Others Have Seen Them," Mr. Willmore says:

"It is hoped and believed that as the war goes on it is becoming more and more clearly understood throughout the neutral world that the question at stake in the present struggle, incredible as it may seem, is whether the better or the baser instincts of man's nature shall prevail, whether humanity shall continue to proceed on its course toward a higher, and yet higher ideal, or shall revert to its condition of many thousands of years ago when its motives were actuated by nothing but the lower animal passions. By their own acts our adversaries are revealing that this is the true meaning of the struggle."

The concluding chapter resumes a theme suggested in the very beginning, the danger of premature peace. As throughout the book, the writer quotes contemporary authors and the press very extensively and with wonderfully telling effect. And then he sums it all up in these lines:

"It has been said that this is a war to end war. If this aim is reached good will ensue commensurate even with the blackness of Germany's crime."